

BULLER ROUTED.

The Main Army of the British Meets With a Disastrous Defeat.

Gen. Buller Was Attempting to Cross the Tugela River—Finding It Impossible He Ordered a Retreat.

London, Dec. 16.—The war office has received a dispatch announcing that Gen. Buller has met with a serious reverse, losing ten guns.

Gen. Buller was attempting to cross the Tugela river. Finding it impossible to effect his object he ordered a retreat in order to avoid greater losses. He left it guns behind.

The following is the text of Gen. Buller's dispatch, announcing his reverse:

"Huller to Lansdowne, Chiefly Camp, Dec. 15, 6:20 p. m.—I regret to report a serious reverse. I moved in full strength from our camp near Chieveley at 4 o'clock this morning. There are two fordable places in the Tugela river, and it was my intention to force a passage through at one of them. They are about two miles apart.

"My intention was to force one or the other with one brigade, supported by a central brigade. Gen. Hart was to attack the left drift then. Hildyard the right and Gen. Lytton was to take the center and to support either. Early in the day I saw that Gen. Hart would not be able to force a passage, and I directed him to withdraw. He had, however, attacked with great gallantry, and his leading battalion, the Connaught Rangers, 1st, suffered a great deal. Col. L. H. Brooke was seriously wounded.

"I then ordered Gen. Hildyard to advance, which he did, his leading regiment, the East Surrey, occupied Eglenthorpe Station and the houses near the bridge. At that moment I heard that the whole artillery had sent to support the attack, the 14th and 66th field batteries and six naval 12-pound or quick-firing, under Col. Long, had advanced close to the river in Long's desire to be within effective range. It proved to be full of the enemy, who suddenly opened a galling fire at close range, killing all their horses, and the gunners were compelled to stand to their guns. Some of the wagon teams got shelter for troops in a dough and desperate efforts were made to bring out the field guns.

"The fire, however, was too severe and only two were saved by Capt. Schofield and some drivers whose names I will furnish.

"Another most gallant attempt with three teams was made by an officer whose name I will obtain. Of the 18 horses 11 were killed, and as several drivers were wounded, I would not allow another attempt, as it seemed that they would be a shell mark, sacrificing life to a gallant attempt to force the passage. Unsupported by artillery I directed the troops to withdraw, which they did in good order.

"Throughout the day a considerable force of the enemy was pressing on my right flank, but it was kept back by mounted men under Lord Kitchener and part of Gen. Hart's brigade. The day was intensely hot and most trying on the troops, whose conduct was excellent. We have abandoned 10 guns and lost by shell fire. The losses in Gen. Hart's brigade, 1st, are heavy, although the proportion of severely wounded, I hope, is not large. The 14th and 66th field batteries also suffered severe losses. We have retired to our camp at Chieveley."

London, Dec. 16.—The news of Gen. Buller's reverse was received so late that morning newspaper comment Saturday is confined to perfunctory expressions of extreme regret and disappointment, and of the necessity of vigorous and redoubled efforts to retrieve the position. This latest check is regarded as the most serious event in Great Britain's military history since the Indian mutiny.

The Standard says: "Gen. Buller's dispatch is a deplorable reading. It is the now familiar story of concealed losses and of British troops marching up blindly, almost to the very muzzles of the enemy's rifles. It can not be doubted that the moral effect will be to aggravate our difficulties over the whole field of operation."

"The country has discovered with surprise and surprise that subduing the Boer farmers is about the hardest work we have entered upon since the Indian mutiny. Their commandments have shown themselves able to give our generals useful, but expensive lessons in modern tactics."

The Times says: "Since the days of the Indian mutiny the nation has not been confronted with as painful and anxious a situation. Plainly Gen. Buller's advance is paralyzed for the moment as completely as Lord Roberts' and Gen. Buller's."

The depression over the defeat of Great Britain's trusted and idolized commander is all the greater as, during the last 48 hours, there had been reports of the relief of Ladysmith. Thursday the war office slowed it to be understood that the position of affairs in Natal was entirely satisfactory. The reaction is all the more pronounced on this account.

To Inspect Canal Routes.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The Isthmian canal commission, of which Adm. Walker is chairman, will start on its tour of inspection of the Nicaragua and Panama canal routes January 6. It will examine the Nicaragua route first.

Accidentally Killed.

El Paso, Ill., Dec. 15.—Sidney Kingston was thrown out of a wagon Thursday, breaking the stock of the gun he was carrying, and discharging both loads into his side. He died instantly.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

Debate in the House on the Currency Bill—Has Little Business Transacted in the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Senate—Monday an appeal was made by Mr. Mason (Ill.) for an expression of sympathy for the Boers in their war with Great Britain. The resolution on which Mr. Mason made his speech, was referred to the committee on foreign relations. No other business of importance was transacted, and at an early hour the senate adjourned until Tuesday.

House—Monday the debate opened on the currency bill. Messrs. Lullwater (Ill.), DeArmond (Mo.), Overstreet (Ind.), Madison (Ill.) and McMillan (N. Y.) made speeches. Among the bills introduced were: Mr. Lorimer (Ill.), for postal savings banks; Mr. Richardson (Conn.), for a national military park at the battlefield of the river, Tenn.; Mr. Groat (Vt.), extending and making flexible national bank currency; Mr. Greene (Ga.) then announced the death of his colleague, the late Representative Wm. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, and at 5:30, the house adjourned until Tuesday.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Senate—Mr. Pettigrew (N. H.) Tuesday introduced a resolution directing the secretary of the navy to supply the senate with information as to whether Adm. Dewey, acting for the United States, formally or informally recognized the Philippine republic at Manila. Mr. Chandler (N. H.) objected to its immediate consideration. Following this objection Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Chandler had a sharp tilt over the resolution offered Monday by the former, demanding from the secretary of war an explanation of certain charges against Gen. Merriam in his conduct of the "Coeur d'Alene" campaign.

House—The debate on the currency bill continued Tuesday. The speakers were Messrs. Grosvenor (O.), Cochran (Mo.), Newlands (Nev.), Parker (N. J.), William Alden Smith (Mich.), Prince (Ill.), Lawrence (Mass.), Powers (Vt.) and Shaffroth (Col.) and Messrs. Tamm (Pa.) and Clegg (N. Y.). A three night session was ordered. Mr. Groat (Vt.) introduced a bill making oleomargarine subject to the laws of the states to which it is shipped, and increasing the tax on oleomargarine colored butter to 10 cents per pound.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Senate—Wednesday's session was short. Among the bills introduced were: To provide for telegraphic communication between the United States of America, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Philippines, Japan and China, and to promote commerce. The measure authorizes the postmaster general to contract with an American cable company for payment by the United States of not exceeding \$500,000 a year for 20 years for the telegraphic transmission of official messages of the United States to Honolulu, Guam, Manila, Hong Kong and some point in Japan. The cable must be in operation by January 1, 1901. A bill providing for a change of material from timber to stone or concrete, in the building of the dry docks at League Island, Pa., and Mare Island, Cal.

House—The currency debate in the house lasted from 10 o'clock Wednesday morning until 11:30 Wednesday night. The house adopted a resolution for a holiday recess from Wednesday, December 20, to Wednesday, January 3, Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, asked that the house adjourn over Thursday, to give the members an opportunity to participate in the Washington memorial exercises. But Mr. Payne, the majority leader, objected. Mr. Moody then moved a unanimous consent that a committee of five members be appointed from the house to join a committee of three from the senate to be present at the unveiling January 3 of the statue of Daniel Webster, presented to the city of Washington by William H. Hutchins. Mr. Bailey asked why the rules should be suspended to do honor to an illustrious American when the house had just refused to do honor to George Washington, the controversy of whose death was to be made the occasion of the memorial exercises Thursday. He objected.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Senate—Thursday the senate by a decisive vote and practically without discussion laid on the table the bill extending resolution of inquiry as to whether or not the United States forces had recognized the Philippine insurgents' flag and had turned over Spanish soldiers to the insurgents. After a brief session the senate agreed to the house resolution for a Christmas holiday adjournment from December 20 to January 3. On motion of Mr. Foraker the senate then, at 1:16 p. m., adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Sanford, of Ohio.

House—The debate on the currency bill in the house Thursday was tame and prosaic. Among the house measures introduced Thursday were: By Mr. Kitchin (N. C.), reducing the tax on snuff and tobacco from 12 to 2 cents per pound, and compelling telegraph companies to pay the revenue stamp on dispatches; by Mr. Wilson (Ark.), admitting Arkansas to statehood, and to give two months' extra pay to those serving in the war with Spain, without limitation of present law; by Representative Glynn (N. Y.), a resolution for a tribute to the memory of Joseph Henry, the scientist, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of his birth; by Mr. Jones (Wash.), to extend the homestead law to the Philippines, so that soldiers serving in the war with Spain or the Philippines shall have the benefit of homestead settlement in the Philippines.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Senate—No business of importance was transacted Friday. Senator Foster (Wash.) introduced a bill extending the bounty provision of the homestead law to the soldiers who served in the war with Spain, and who have served, or are serving now in the Philippines. Adjourned until Monday.

House—The debate on the currency bill closed Friday. Debate under the five minute rule occurs Saturday. Bills introduced: For the building of a new cruiser, to be named the Charleston, to take the place of the cutter of the same name lost in the Philippines. The following were among the other bills introduced: By Mr. Knox (Mass.), for civil government in Alaska; by Mr. Hull (Ill.), for the removal of distinguished service in the war with Spain; by Mr. Lacey (N. C.), to reduce the tax on distilled spirits to 70 cents per gallon.

Time to Yale University.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 16.—The contest instituted by Robert H. Waters, of Newburyport, Mass., against the will of his uncle, the late Prof. Othniel C. Marsh, of Yale university, has been settled, and the entire estate, including between \$75,000 and \$100,000 goes to Yale university. Waters' contest was voluntarily withdrawn.

Three Persons Burned to Death.

New York, Dec. 15.—Three persons were burned to death and one seriously injured at a fire that occurred at an early hour Friday morning in a dilapidated tenement at 300 South First street, in the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn.

Poison in the Soup.

Letchum, Ky., Dec. 15.—John A. Hullett, superintendent of the Lancaster Hocking mills, and his wife and three children were poisoned by eating ptomaine in soup. Physicians saved their lives after vigorous work.

CHRIST'S COMING FORETOLD.

International N. S. Lesson for December 24, 1900.—Text, Isaiah 9:2-7.—Memory Verse, Luke 2:11.

18 Specially Arranged from Peloubet's New Testament Text.—Into you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.—Luke 2:11.

READ Isaiah 9:1-10.

TIME.—Probably written during the reign of Ahas in Judah, during the Syro-Ephraimite war, B. C. 725-724.—Driver.

PLACE.—It was delivered in Jerusalem, the prophetic home, to Judah, the prophetic people. Jerusalem was about 10 miles from Egypt, 45 from Samaria, 160 from Damascus, and 300 from the Euphrates, the border of Assyria.—George Adams Smith.

1. An Outlook Upon the People Working in Darkness.—V. 2. The prophecy of which this lesson is a part begins with chap. 7:1. Israel and Judah were wearing a great political crisis. The final destruction of Israel was only 11 or 15 years in the future, and the forces which wrought that terrible disaster were actively at work, like the breaking of a dam high up among the mountains, whence the waters were rolling down in swift disaster. V. 2. "The people that walked in darkness." The people of Judah at this time were under the twofold darkness described above. "The land of the shadow of death." "Deadly shade, properly a title of the Hebrew Hades; a night like that of Hades."—Cheyne.

11. A Vision of Dawning Light.—Vs. 2-3. "Have seen a great light." There came to Judah in Ahas's time the light of great promises. V. 3. "Thou hast multiplied the nation." So he saw it as he looked upon it in later days. "And not." Most interpreters think, with the N. Y., that the "not" should be "to it," the Hebrew letters being very nearly the same, and some transcriber made a mistake. In this case the whole sentence is a prophecy of the good times referred to in V. 2. "They joy before thee: the giver of the joy." "According to the joy in harvest: when men see the fruits of their labors and promise of plenty. They had sown in tears, but reap in joy. As men rejoice when they divide the spoil: triumphant over enemies and rich in goods." V. 4. "For thou hast broken the yoke of his burden." First, of the Assyrians, who had "stretched out their wings"—great armies, and oppressed the land. Second, the yoke of sin, the oppressor Satan. "The staff of his shoulder." That part of the yoke which rested on the back of the neck and shoulders. "As in the day of Midian." (Judg. 7:23-25). A total rout, by a small body of selected men, by unusual means, through God's help, as when Gideon with 300 men, armed with lamps, pitchers, and trumpets, completely overthrew the immense host of the Midianites. V. 5. "For every battle." etc. Read as in R. V. The old version misses the full sense and mara the exquisite beauty of this verse.

111. A Vision of the Coming of the Son of God.—V. 6. "For unto us a child is born."—Only through this child can war cease, and Israel's redemption be made permanent. The prophecy is unrolling a picture of the future. "Cheyne. 'The government shall be upon his shoulder.' This is, He should be the ruler, the king. 'And His name.' A name stands for all that is in the man, his character, his principles, and his property. 'Wonderful,' because His nature was wonderful, being human and divine; His coming at all was a wonderful manifestation of love; His deeds were wonderful, miracles, full of marvelous meaning as well as power; His words were wonderful; His atoning love was wonderful; the kingdom He set up was wonderful. 'Counselor.' One who has the wisdom to guide himself and others. Jesus was the embodiment of the wisdom of God. 'The mighty God.' The word for 'God' here is not the usual Elohim, which is sometimes used metaphorically, as for angels, as we use 'divine,' but it is El, 'which, whenever it denotes (as it generally does, and in Isaiah always) divinity, does so in an absolute sense; it is never used hyperbolically or metaphorically.'—Cheyne. 'The everlasting Father,' expressing the divine love and pity for men, a love that can never fail, for it is everlasting. 'The Prince of Peace.' The prince who rules in such a way that peace and prosperity abide in his kingdom. Peace is used to express all the blessings that come to a kingdom where there is peace from outward enemies, peace between rulers, peace between the different members of the kingdom; no disorders, no idleness, no criminals. A poetical description is given in Isa. 11:2-10.

IV. A Vision of the New Kingdom of God.—V. 7. "Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end." It shall increase in numbers, in power. "Upon the throne of David, on which Jesus sits." All these blessings come from His rule in the hearts of men and in the community. "To order His" govern, manage, rule. "Establish His" make it firm and enduring. "With judgment" just decisions, and "justice" all manner of right between all classes and all individuals. "From henceforth even forever." Only such a kingdom can endure. "The zeal of the Lord." His earnestness, the intensity of His desire. "The Lord of hosts," who has all created beings, the unseeable multitudes of angels, the forces of nature, all organized like an army—a host—to do His will.

PRACTICAL.

God's book of nature agrees with His book of Revelation in this glorious hope. Only with Jesus as King can these good times come. Every convert to Christianity is another step towards them.

"Mighty hopes wake no men."—Tennyson. The assurance of a transformed world gives enthusiasm and strength, and readiness to deny ourselves for the salvation of the world.

It is blessed to have such ideals ever before us, toward which we may labor as well as hope.

A Small Boy's Sarcasm.

Ann Jane wanted to study, but little Willie wanted to ask questions. After answering a few, and the little Willie not to talk or make a noise. There was a dead silence on Willie's part for a moment, then in a plaintive voice he said: "I guess you don't mind me thinking? You can't hear the thinking machine going, can you?"—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a Bottle of Governor's Tasters' Unit-Dose. It is simply round quinine in tasteless form. No pain, no pay. Price, 50c.

Noble Counsel. Getroz—I wish you to know that I am a self-made man. Cynicus—How noble of you to assume all that responsibility!—Philadelphia Record.

Children Will Not Die of Croup, Colds or Diphtheria if Hoxsie's Croup Cure is used promptly. No pain, 50 cents. A. P. Hoxsie, M. T. Buffalo, N. Y.

That's What They Call It. "Papa, what is bread made of?" "Agreeing with headstrong people when you know they are wrong."—Chicago Times-Herald.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Cyclist—"I'm 'run down,' doctor." Fatigued Doctor—"Well, you've run down a good many people in your time, so it is only fit for you."—Fun.

Thirty minutes is all the time required to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

A man should be ashamed to swear before him as well as before women.—Aitchison Globe.

Pleasant, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hoxsie's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

It is a smart father who knows how his daughters spell their first names.—Aitchison Globe.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Hoxsie's Cure for Consumption. Louisa Landsman, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

Most men begin to save after they have spent all.—Ham Horn.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16. LIVE STOCK.—Cattle, common 3.40 @ 4.10; select 4.10 @ 4.85; calves, extra 4.60 @ 4.85; hogs, common and heavy 3.40 @ 3.80; mixed 3.40 @ 3.80; light 3.40 @ 3.80; sheep, extra 3.40 @ 3.80; lambs, extra 3.40 @ 3.80; goats, extra 3.40 @ 3.80. GRAIN.—Wheat, No. 2 red 1.00 @ 1.05; No. 3 red 95 @ 1.00; No. 4 red 90 @ 95; No. 5 red 85 @ 90; No. 6 red 80 @ 85; No. 7 red 75 @ 80; No. 8 red 70 @ 75; No. 9 red 65 @ 70; No. 10 red 60 @ 65; No. 11 red 55 @ 60; No. 12 red 50 @ 55; No. 13 red 45 @ 50; No. 14 red 40 @ 45; No. 15 red 35 @ 40; No. 16 red 30 @ 35; No. 17 red 25 @ 30; No. 18 red 20 @ 25; No. 19 red 15 @ 20; No. 20 red 10 @ 15; No. 21 red 5 @ 10; No. 22 red 0 @ 5; No. 23 red 0 @ 0; No. 24 red 0 @ 0; No. 25 red 0 @ 0; No. 26 red 0 @ 0; No. 27 red 0 @ 0; No. 28 red 0 @ 0; No. 29 red 0 @ 0; No. 30 red 0 @ 0; No. 31 red 0 @ 0; No. 32 red 0 @ 0; No. 33 red 0 @ 0; No. 34 red 0 @ 0; No. 35 red 0 @ 0; No. 36 red 0 @ 0; No. 37 red 0 @ 0; No. 38 red 0 @ 0; No. 39 red 0 @ 0; No. 40 red 0 @ 0; No. 41 red 0 @ 0; No. 42 red 0 @ 0; No. 43 red 0 @ 0; No. 44 red 0 @ 0; No. 45 red 0 @ 0; No. 46 red 0 @ 0; No. 47 red 0 @ 0; No. 48 red 0 @ 0; No. 49 red 0 @ 0; No. 50 red 0 @ 0; No. 51 red 0 @ 0; No. 52 red 0 @ 0; No. 53 red 0 @ 0; No. 54 red 0 @ 0; 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Ralph Ringwood.

A True Story of a Kentucky Pioneer.

"And how on earth did you get here?" said he.
"I landed at Green River from a broad horn," said I.
"And where are your companions?"
"I have none."
"What?—alone?"
"Yes."
"Where are you going?"
"Anywhere."
"And what have you come here for?"
"To hunt."
"Well," said he, laughingly, "you'll make a real hunter; there's no mistaking that! Have you killed anything?"
"Nothing but a turkey; I can't get within shot of a deer; they are always running."

"Oh, I'll tell you the secret of that. You're always pushing forward, and starting the deer at a distance, and gazing at those that are scampering; but you must step as slow and silent and cautious as a cat, and keep your eyes close around you, and lurk from tree to tree, if you wish to get a chance at a deer. But come, go home with me. My name is Bill Smithers; I live not far off; stay with me a little while, and I'll teach you how to hunt."

I gladly accepted the invitation of honest Bill Smithers. We soon reached his habitation: a mere log hut, with a square hole for a window, and a chimney made of sticks and clay. Here he lived with a wife and child. He had "girdled" the trees for an acre or two around, preparatory to clearing a space for corn and potatoes. Under his tutelage I received my first effective lessons in "woodcraft."

The more I knew of a hunter's life, the more I relished it. The country, too, which had been the promised land of my boyhood, did not, like most promised lands, disappoint me. No wilderness could be more beautiful than this part of Kentucky in those times. The forests were open and spacious, with noble trees, some of which looked as if they had stood for centuries. There were beautiful prairies, too, diversified with groves and clumps of trees, which looked like vast parks, and in which you could see the deer running at a great distance. In the proper season, these prairies would be covered in many places with wild strawberries, where your horse's hoofs would be dyed to the fetlock.

After I had passed ten or twelve days with Bill Smithers, I thought it time to shift my quarters. I accordingly made up my bundle, shouldered my rifle, took a friendly leave of Smithers and his wife, and set out in quest of one John Miller, who lived alone, nearly forty miles off, and who I hoped would be pleased to have a hunting companion.

I soon found out that one of the most important items in woodcraft, in a new country, was the skill to find one's way through the wilderness. There were no regular roads in the forests, but they were cut up and perplexed by paths leading in all directions. Some of these were made by the cattle of the settlers, and were called "stock tracks," but others had been made by the immense droves of buffaloes which roamed about the country from the flood until recent times. I was a young woodsman, and sorely puzzled to distinguish one kind of track from the other, or to make out my course through this tangle. While thus perplexed, I heard a distant roaring and rushing sound; a gloom stole over the forest. There was now and then an explosion, like a burst of cannonry afar off, and the crash of a falling tree. I had heard of hurricanes in the woods, and surmised that one was at hand. It soon came crashing its way, the forest whirling and twisting, and groaning before it. I was directly in its course, and took my stand behind an immense poplar, six feet in diameter. It bore for a time the full fury of the blast, but at length began to yield. Seized it falling, I scrambled nimbly round the trunk like a squirrel. Down it went, bearing down another tree with it. I crept under the trunk as a shelter, and was protected from other trees which fell around me, but was sore all over, from the twigs and branches driven against me by the blast.

This was the only incident of consequence that occurred on my way to John Miller's, where I arrived on the following day, and was received by the veteran with the rough kindness of a back-woodsman. He had been in these parts from the earliest settlements, and had signified himself in the hard conflicts with the Indians, which gained Kentucky the appellation of "the bloody ground." In one of these fights he had narrowly escaped, when hotly pursued, by jumping from a precipice thirty feet high into a river.

(To be continued.)

The Counties.

Madison County.

Richmond

Rev. I. Linsey, former pastor of the A. M. E. church, was in the city this week on business.

Edgar Park, who was killed in Irvine Tuesday, was buried here Wednesday afternoon.

W. P. Chapman, student of Berea College, spoke on the Negro in Business to a very attentive audience at the Colored Baptist church.

Juliani Ramsii, the double-headed girl of Norfolk, Va., exhibited at the Colored Baptist church on 14th and 15th of this month under the management of Prof. R. C. Stone. She is a marvel.

Estill County.

Loanst Branch.

Sid Rubles moved Sunday.

Ty Isaac is very ill with fever.

Henry Bicknell was in town Thursday.

Born to the wife of John Bicknell a baby girl.

The measles are raging through here to quite an extent.

Mr. Fred Click and wife are visiting her parents at this place.

Miss Stanley Bicknell's school will close December 15. She will give quite an entertainment.

Clay County.

Sidell.

William Hubbard of Jackson county has moved to the farm of Washington Lewis near here.

Tutor White of Berea was here last week in the interest of Berea College.

Elijah Lewis and William Huff went to Frankfort to see the governor inaugurate.

Wm. Wolfe and J. H. Reed left here the 12th for Berea to attend college.

Miss Click and Miss Flannery passed through here for Berea Wednesday.

News has just reached here that Dennis Wilder shot his son John near Manchester Saturday night.

Oneida.

Bull Skin is on a boom.

Miss Hannah Collins has moved to Brutus.

Samuel T. Burns is studying medicine.

Logging men are not through their work yet.

Corn gathering and hog killing are the work of the day.

We are having a saw and grist mill and a store building erected.

Mrs. Rachel Stidems, of Brutus, is visiting relatives and friends at Oneida.

Jackson County.

Drip Rock.

Mrs. Nannie Parsons has fever.

Mr. J. W. Fowler and R. L. Thomas are in Clay County measuring logs for the Ford Lumber Company.

Miss Maggie Alcorn and John Williams grew tired of living in single blessedness and were united by Rev. J. W. Parsons.

Miss Leannak Young and James Stills were married at Richmond.

Mr. H. D. Sparks and Mr. Fritz Andrew and families have gone to Missouri, where they will make their homes.

The Cincinnati Cooperage Company, a firm that owns several thousands worth of line timber in this section, are now having staves made. Also the Peters Lumber Company are having logging done. Prospects are bright for industrious men.

Colinsworth.

The new store buildings are being completed.

J. B. Collins is stricken with paralysis, and is very poorly.

Oscar Bromback and wife have moved to Grant county.

A. P. Gabbard, of this place, is erecting a new residence.

John and Marion Sandlin, of Dreyfus, passed through here buying furs last week.

School at Berea Lick has closed. Mr. Gilbert has been a good teacher.

Prof. Mason, of Berea, staid over night with your correspondent last week on his way through the mountain counties in the interest of Berea College.

Obituary.

Mrs. Sada Gabbard, wife of Wm. Gabbard, Jr., died at her home December 6, 1893, of what was supposed to have been consumption. She leaves a husband and three small children to mourn her loss. The deceased was a daughter of Calvin and Rosanna Powell, of Kirby Knob. She joined the Baptist church at Kirby Knob about five years ago and has lived a Christian life. In her last moments she said she dreaded to die for was leaving her husband and children. Her remains were laid at rest at the Hamilton cemetery near McKee.

THE SCHOOL.

Edited by Mrs. Eliza H. Yocum, Dean of the Normal Department, Berea College.

One little girl eleven years old writes me that she has not missed a day's school in the five months which have just ended. She sends this story which she has copied for THE CITIZEN.

The Doctor's Story.

"You know nothing about intemperance," said a noted physician. I could write volumes that would amaze you."

"Write one," I said.

"It would be a breach of honor. A physician, like a Romish priest, may not betray the confessional!" after a moment he added: "Our profession takes us into homes. And lives and hearts that seem all bright and happy, are often miserable from sickness of the soul."

"There must be some scenes that it would be proper for you to tell me," I urged: "please think of some."

"I was called to the wife of a distinguished gentleman. Her husband sat by her bed fanning her, and a lovely bouquet of flowers on the stand by her side. Two little girls were playing quietly in the room. It was a charming picture of love and devotion."

"My wife fell down stairs," said her husband, "and I fear has hurt herself seriously."

"I examined her shoulder. It was swollen and almost black, and one rib was broken."

"How do you find her?" asked her husband, anxiously.

"I will ask the questions, if you please. How did you so injure yourself?"

"I fell on the stairway."

"I hesitated. I was out in a laddy slanty, but in the house of a well known and unstained man. I re-examined her side."

"When did she fall?" I asked.

"Last night," he said, after a second's pause and a glance at her.

"My resolve was taken."

"Please show me the place on the stairs where she struck?" I said to her husband, rising and going out. He followed me.

"I was not with her when she fell," he said.

"The injury was not from a fall and it was not done last night. Never try to deceive a doctor."

"She begged me not to tell you the truth."

"Then get another physician," I said.

"I will tell you the whole truth. Night before last, I had been out to dinner."

"I saw your brilliant speech in the paper. Was it wine-inspired?"

"Partly. Most after dinner speeches are to a degree. I came home excited by the fine dinner, wit, wisdom, and wine of the evening and went not to bed, but to the closet and drank heavily. My wife heard me, and came down hoping to coax me upstairs, as she had done many times. But she was too late. My reason and manhood were gone, and I pounded her, and left her. She tried to follow me, but fell on the stairs. After a time she crawled, she says, up stairs and went into the nursery and slept with the little girls. I slept late and woke with a fierce headache, and went out at once, thinking up breakfast and the out door air would clear my mind for my morning engagement. I pledge you my honor I had forgotten I struck my wife. When I came back last night I found her suffering, but she would not permit a physician should be sent for, lest it should disgrace me. I think she really believes that she hurt herself, more or less, when she fell. And with an honest quiver of the chin he added, 'She is an angel, and wine is a devil.'"

"What are wine bibbers?"

"Own children of their father. Is my wife seriously hurt?"

"I cannot tell yet. I fear she is."

"More absolute, untiring devotion to man ever gave a wife than he gave her while she lived and suffered. When her noble, true, loving heart ceased to throb, he was unconsoled. His love and devotion were the theme of every lip. He has gone to her now in that land of no license. No one but myself ever knew the truth."

G. H.

Miss Rena Mosher, national organizer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, arrived here Monday and was invited by the College to address the public Tuesday night at the Chapel. Mrs. E. L. Hanson tendered a reception to the ladies of the community in her honor Tuesday afternoon.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

THE HOME.

Edited by Mrs. Kate E. Putnam, Teacher in Berea College.

During Sickness.

The moist heat which will quell all but the most violent inflammation is conveniently attained by means of poultices, which it is desirable that every one should know how to make.

FLAX-SEED POULTICE.

Pour sufficient boiling water over the flax-seed (ground) to make it as thick as thick cream, and let the mixture simmer a few minutes. Apply as hot as can be borne.

BREAD AND WATER POULTICE.

Simmer old bread in clean water until soft enough to mash smoothly. Crackers may be used instead of bread, if necessary. Apply hot.

INDIAN MEAL POULTICE.

Stir the corn meal into boiling water, cook until as thick as can be spread. Apply immediately.

SLEETERY ELM POULTICE.

Pour boiling water over powdered slippery elm bark, and if necessary to get the right "body," add a little powdered charcoal. Apply at once.

MUSTARD POULTICE, NO. 1.

Stir into hot vinegar enough ground mustard to make as thick as mush.

MUSTARD POULTICE, NO. 2.

Mix equal quantities of ground mustard, flour, and corn meal in warm water until just thick enough to run. Spread over the cloth, and if a very quick action is desired, sprinkle a little clear mustard over this.

If white of egg is used in which to stir the mustard, the poultice will not blister. It is necessary to either grind your mustard seed or buy is strong.

All classes of poultices should be spread on one-half of an oblong piece of thin cloth, the other then folded over the spread mass and the loose edges joined with thread. If this is done, and the poultice when applied is covered with dry cloths, all annoyances from superfluous moisture and crumbling or running plasters is avoided.

Don't light a sick room at night by means of a jet of gas burning low; nothing impoverishes the air sooner. Where possible, use sperm candles.

Don't forget to have a few coffee berries to use as a deodorizer. Tar, turpentine, or carbolic acid are also good deodorizers, and sawdust is also claimed to be a good disinfectant. These must all be dropped on a hot lid or on live coals.

Don't throw coal upon the fire; place it in paper bags, and lay them upon the fire, thus avoiding noise.

Don't let stale flowers remain in a sick room; neither allow flowers with strong odors in the room.

Don't have the temperature of the room much over sixty degrees; seventy is allowable, but not advisable.

Don't be unkind to yourself if you are the nurse. To do faithful work you must have proper food and regular hours of rest.

Don't forget that kindness and tenderness are needful to successful nursing.

Don't give the patient a full glass of water to drink from if the amount he should have is limited. The thirst will be satisfied if the glass can be drained.

During the day attend to the necessities for use during the night, so that the rest of the patient and family may not be disturbed.

Prepare the food in a tempting manner and take it to the patient. Don't ask what he would like.

Don't lean or sit upon the bed.

Don't appear anxious, however great your anxiety.

No family should be without a hot water bag.—Emma Clearwater in The Ladies' World.

THE FARM.

Edited by S. C. Mason, Professor of Horticulture, Berea College.

Some Educational Mathematics.

Appealing to a mother recently to put her daughter into school, she raised the objection that education spoiled young folks for work; that many times after parents had spent all the money they could raise in schooling their children, it was only to see them get too good for hard work, take to teaching school, and then, as the good woman put it, "Get married and that's the end of it as far as being any benefit to their folks that raised 'em. The writer was rather of the opinion that that was liable to be the end of it in any case, but did not care to press the argument in that quarter, and so retorts to the fortified columns of THE CITIZEN. Does an education pay? That is a fair question, and deserves a candid answer. If it spoils a person for work and nullifies him for the real duties of life, then it hardly pays to be sure, and there seem on the face of things to be such cases. Because a person prefers to teach school to hewing ties or breaking flax does not prove any spoiling necessarily, and if a young man can earn fifty dollars a month at teaching school and only thirty at hewing ties, let us see how it will figure out. The school will only run five months in Kentucky, but his gain per month will be \$20, for that time, or \$100, leaving him able to earn as much during the rest of the time as he was before, so we have a gain of \$100 for the year due to education. If a man puts money at interest at 5 per cent it will take \$2,000 to earn him \$100 in a year, so is it not fair to say that the young teacher's added ability is worth as much to earn for him as \$2,000 in the bank would be? There are a good many who have tried it and realize the truth of this proposition, yet who could hardly be convinced that there is an education for the farmer that will do quite as much in proportion for him. The school positions are comparatively few and even now we see the competition for these very close, but in the great busy world of trade, manufacture, and agriculture there are hundreds of positions awaiting the young man who is trained and ready for them. They are of all grades of training, judgment, and responsibility. Last summer the writer had occasion to employ several men in getting out timber. Three among them could not read or write. They could not read the figures on a tape line or rule, and could not be trusted to measure off three feet or ten feet on a log. They could only chop or pull a saw or wield a nail as directed. One could not leave them at a piece of work at all without danger of a mistake being made. They were glad to work at 60 cents a day and board themselves.

Two other men who could read and write and figure a little, and who, because of this much education, were also of better judgment, worked at 75 cents a day and were better worth it than the others at 60 cents. Now 15 cents a day does not seem to be much, but taking a year through it is a good deal. It amounts to \$1.60 a month, if they work 240 days a year, allowing some lost time. Remember that this is an increase due to better ability on account of a little schooling. They will work no harder than the 60 cent men. It would take \$800 drawing interest at 5 per cent to earn a man \$1.60 a year. So just a year or two of schooling when they were boys was worth to these men the same as \$800 capital invested. If one of them had gone on till he secured a course equal to the two years Applied Science course that Berea now offers, how much would that have added to his earning capital? It may be hard to say exactly, but I have in mind a young man of only common ability except he had uncommon determination. He was a good "hand" as we say, and probably could have secured in that country \$16 a month and his board on a farm. He went to the Agricultural College and by very hard work put himself through a four years course. As soon as he was through, a place was offered him where he saved \$12 a month, after paying board, or he had doubled his earning capacity. Interest at that time was 7 per cent and it would have taken \$2,743 drawing this rate of interest to have secured him as much as his added ability enabled him to earn in a year. But this was not all. In two years more he was promoted to a place which cleared him \$50 a month, and allowing that he would have been able to earn \$20 a month by that time on a farm, here was still a gain of \$30 a month or \$360 a year to be credited to his education, representing at the same rate of interest an invested capital of a little over \$5,800.

Are there such opportunities still? The country is full of them. Ask the president of any agricultural or mechanical college or trade school, and he will tell you that there are more positions calling for skilled reliable, conscientious, young men than his graduates can fill. I have a letter to answer this morning from a person owning a large tract of valuable timber and mineral land in this state. A manager is wanted to take charge at once. The salary offered would represent a great many thousands invested at 5 per cent. The requirements are that the man shall be intelligent, reliable, honest, and qualified to manage such a business; one who can be trusted with the entire responsibility. Ah! yes. Capital is everywhere looking for such men as that, and men are never long out of employ. The mountains of Kentucky have thousands of such tracts which capitalists are buying up and getting ready to develop. Are the mountain boys getting ready for such responsibility, or must the foremen and managers and superintendents be brought from other states where education is valued more highly.

And do not forget this. The money-making power of an education is not the highest value after all. But it is well worth counting.



ACROSS THE COLLEGE GREEN BEREAS HAS 15 BUILDINGS
A CHANCE FOR EVERYBODY
Over 20 teachers, 700 students (from 20 states.) Best Library in Kentucky. No Saloons.

DEPARTMENTS:

For those NOT sufficiently advanced to get a teacher's certificate:

- I. Trade Schools: Carpentry, Housework, Printing—two years.
- II. Model Schools, preparing for Normal and the advanced courses.

For those sufficiently advanced to get a teacher's certificate:

- III. Farming and Agriculture, gardening, stock raising, forestry, etc., two years.
- IV. Domestic Science—Sewing, Cooking, etc.—two years.
- V. Normal Course for teachers—three years, with practice teaching.
- VI. Academy Course—four years, fitting for College, for business, and for life.

For those more advanced: VII. College Courses—Classical, Philosophical, and Literary. Adjunct Departments: VIII. Music—Read Organ, Choral (free), Vocal, Piano, Theory.

IX. Berea General Hospital—Two years' course in the care of the sick.

Berea places the best education in reach of all. It is not a money-making institution. Its instruction is a free gift. It aims to help those who value education and will help themselves, and charges a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction. Students must also pay for their board. Expenses for term (12 weeks) may be brought within \$24, about half of which must be paid in advance.

The school is endorsed by Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations. For information or friendly advice address the Vice-President, GEO. T. FAIRCHILD, LL. D., Berea, Madison Co., Ky.